SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1847.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 2.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DONANT & Co., at their office in the brick building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince William street.

TERMS—Ten per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

Any person forwarding the name of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

Sept.		h.	Sun. s.	Moon h.	w.
11 Saturday,	- -	5	43 6	17 7	15 6 38
12 Sunday,	- -	5	45 6	15 7	44 1 10
13 Monday,	- -	5	46 6	14 8	17 1 41
14 Tuesday,	- -	5	47 6	13 8	53 2 9
15 Wednesday,	- -	5	49 6	11 9	30 2 43
16 Thursday,	- -	5	50 6	10 10	14 3 18
17 Friday,	- -	5	51 6	9 11	3 4 0

First Quarter 17th, 2h. 41m. evening.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 Sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B. (Office Nelson street.)

Edward L. Jarvis, Esq., *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. — William Wright, Esq
John V. Thurgar, Esq. — Robt. F. Hazen, Esq

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Wm. Bayard, Esq. M. D.

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ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

A Loan of two thirds the premium paid, or half the Annual Premium for the first five years.

Low rates of Premiums.

Insurance for one or five years, or for life, with or without participation in profits of the Society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of Policies.

Travelling limits and extra premiums liberal and moderate.

Division of Profits.—The assured has the option of receiving the Profits either in Cash, in reduction of Premiums, or in adding to the sum insured.

Premiums payable annually, half yearly, or quarterly.

The "*National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society,*" offers, as will be seen by the above, all the advantages allowed by any other Life Assurance Society of equal standing.

Every information as to the Society's rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and Blank Forms, may be had on application at the office of the Agents.

WILLIAM J. STARR, FREDERICK R. STARR, } Agents.
St. John, Dec. 24 1846. — Nelson Street.

THE HARTFORD **Fire Insurance Company** OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of justice.

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wells, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, jun.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward. ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

Minerva Life Assurance Company.
King William street, London.

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Agents for New Brunswick.

Medical referee, John Paddock, Esq., M.D.
January 30, 1846.

Second Division of Profits:

Bonus of 53½ per cent. Reduction of Premium 31½ per cent.

Minerva Life Assurance Company—of London.

THE general valuation of the Life Business of this Company has been made for the second Quinquennial period, ending 31st December 1846, and four fifths of the Profits thereby ascertained has been divided, and the Bonus now declared is notwithstanding a constantly increasing competition very much larger than the Directors were enabled to declare in 1842. The present reversionary Bonus averages 53½ per cent. on the Premiums received (on the Policies entitled to share) during the last Five years, and the equivalent reduction of Premiums until the next division in 1852 averages 31½ per cent. on the Premiums payable.

The undersigned will give every information as to rates of Premium, &c. to which all applications for Assurance are to be made.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Agents for New Brunswick.

St. John, July 22, 1847.

Silvered Plate Glass.

24 PANES 12x18, 24 ditto 12x22, 6 ditto 18x32. For sale by
August 13. JOHN KINNEAR.

CITY STOVE STORE,
14,—Dock Street.—14.

RECEIVED at the above Establishment, per schooner *Three Sisters* and *Meridian*, a further supply consisting of

COOKING STOVES, various new patterns.
FRANKLINS, do. ditto;
AIR TIGHT STOVES, new ditto;
for Wood and Coal, suitable for Halls, Parlours stores, offices, &c.

CYLINDER STOVES for ships' Cabins and Forecastles.

On Hand—A variety of bedroom Franklins with place for Kettle; Stoves of different kinds; Register Grates; Oven Mouths; Andirons, &c. &c.; Sheet Iron Stoves, stove Pipe, Tin and Hollow Ware.

Daily expected:—Ships' Cambooses and other stoves in great variety.

☞ All articles in Copper, Tin, sheet Iron, lead, &c. made and repaired at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Nov 27. W. WESTLOTORN.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

Wholesale Confectioner and Lozenge Manufacturer.

A. MARTIN begs to remind his Wholesale Customers that he has always on hand a large Stock of CONFECTIONS and LOZENGES of first rate quality, which he will sell at moderate prices, at his Establishment, in Prince William street, a few doors South of the Bank of New Brunswick, same side. May 29.

TORRYBURN HOUSE,
Seven Miles from St. John.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has fitted up the Building on the Premises lately purchased by him, on the road to Kingston, known as Black's Farm, seven miles from the city, as a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

where parties and families can be furnished with *Private Apartments and Refreshments,* and have every attention paid to their comfort and convenience.

May 7. JOHN BROWN.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Solomon Pickett, Esq., late of Golden Vale, Kingston, King's County, Cloth Manufacturer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscriber, (at Mr. James Agnew's, King street,) within Six Months from the date hereof; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to call and make immediate settlement. L. P. PICKETT,
Administratrix.

St. John, N. B., April 3, 1847.

H. S. SCRIBNER,
Tailor,

HAS commenced business in the building one door south of Mr. F. M. Dermott's store, in *Prince William street*, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and attended to with despatch. *7th May.*

☞ Just received by late arrivals a choice assortment of wool dyed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES and Fancy TROWSERING—newest styles.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE ABANDONED BY

Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an outdoor patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that for only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, '*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you; but here is half a sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*' This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a perfect cure effected in three weeks, by the use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astonished and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles, the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Musquitoes, Sand-flies, Chigoe-foot, Yawns and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold by PETERS & TILLEYS, No. 1, King Street, St. John, N. B.

Miscellany.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

A good deal of curiosity has lately been manifested relative to the New House of Lords being occupied for the first time by the peers on Tuesday evening. We are indebted to the *Daily News* for the following graphic description: "The approach to the lobby is by a temporary structure which may have something to do with the surprise one feels at entering an apartment which carries us back to the period of the middle ages and brings the description of Froissart and Monstrelet fresh to the recollection. All is mediæval—walls floor and ceiling—you tread on heraldic tiles and see strange coursses of heraldry above containing the arms of the first peers that constituted a parliament. All has been done by rule. There is a precedent for almost every thing. The very carving on the stone work is gilt and colored; part of the floor enclosing the heraldic tiles in the centre of the lobby is of metal inlaid and the folding doors are of burnished brass, by those doors we enter the House of Lords a noble room 90 feet by 45, and 40 feet in height. There is no describing in detail the gorgeous hall you are in. It is the House of the Child of Gold. At the upper end of the House is the throne, a mass of tabernacle work and gilding more like a shrine for Sir Thomas a Becket or at least our Lady of Walsingham and just that kind of seat where fancy would place Edmond the Martyr or Edward the Confessor not William IV or Queen Victoria. Immediately above is Mr. Dyce's fresco "The Baptism of Ethelbert too high to be seen to advantage and on either side of the fresco rich red draperies powdered with stars and crowns and lions in yellow suspended to conceal the recesses left vacant for future frescoes. At the lower end of the house is the reporters' gallery and immediately above that three more vacant arcades for frescoes assigned to Messrs Maclise, Horsely and Cope. Nothing, however, has as yet been done to them. The eye ascending beholds a flat pannelled ceiling filled with shield devices and legends which puzzle and fatigue attention. Ranging lower you observe that the house is lighted with twelve windows six on either side and that one of the windows is filled with painted glass containing full-length figures of early kings and Queens made by Mr. Hardman of Birmingham in the spirit of mediæval art out of drawing in every line and every one with hands like gloves stretchers. These are done as a "pattern" for Messrs. Ballantyne and Allan who have the commission for the stained glass to work by. Between the windows and at either end of the house are niches eighteen in number for statues of the magna charta barons, but two alone have as yet been erected—Langton Archbishop of Canterbury, and Robert Fitzwalter, "Marshall of the army of God and the holy church." These are by Mr. Thomas the able sculptor of the whole of the statues throughout the building. Immediately beneath the windows runs a light and elegant gallery of brass work filled in compartments with coloured mastic in imitation of enamel. In the body of the house is a large table of oak (plain for a wonder,) and the red woolsack of the chancellor. The carpet is the poorest feature in the state of the state chamber fashion and the carpet of the throne is red spotted with heraldic lions and roses.

BE BRIEF.—There is an event recorded in the Bible, which men who write books should keep constantly in their remembrance. It is there set forth, that many centuries ago the earth was covered with a great flood, by which the whole of the human race excepting one family, was destroyed. It appears also that from thence a great alteration was made in the longevity of mankind, who, from a range of seven or eight hundred years, which they enjoyed before the flood, were confined to their present period of seventy or eighty years. This epoch in the history of man gave birth to the twofold division of the antediluvian and the postdeluvian style of writing, the latter of which naturally contracted itself into those inferior limits which were better accommodated to the abridged duration of life and literary labour. Now to forget this event—to write without the fear of the deluge before his eyes, and to handle a subject as if mankind could lounge over a pamphlet for ten years, as before their submersion—is to be guilty of the most grievous error into which a writer can possibly fall. The author of this book should call the aid of some brilliant pencil, and cause the distressing scenes of the deluge to be portrayed in the most lively colours for his use. He should gaze at Noah, and be brief. The ark should constantly remind him of the little time there is left for reading; and he should learn as they did in the ark, to crowd a great deal of matter in a very little compass.—*Rev. Sydney Smith.*

YANKEE BOARDERS.—What do you charge for board?' asked a tall Green Mountain boy, as he walked up to the bar of a second rate hotel in New York.—'What do you ask a week for board and lodgings?' 'Five dollars' 'Five dollars', that's too much; but I 's'pose you'll allow me for the times I'm absent from dinner and supper?' 'Certainly, thirty-seven and a half cents each.' Here the conversation ended, and the Yankee took up his quarters for two weeks. During this time, he lodged and breakfasted at the hotel, but did not take either dinner or supper, saying his business detained him in another part of the town. At the expiration of two weeks, he again walked up to the bar and said, 'a'pose we settle that account.—I'm going in a few minutes.' The landlord handed him his bill.—'Two weeks board, at $5—$10. 'I say, stranger,' said the Yankee, 'this bill is wrong—you've not deducted the times I was absent from dinner and supper—14 days 2 meals per day—28 meals at 37½ cents each—$10.50. If you've not got the fifty cents change that's due me, I'll take a drink and the balance in segars.'

FAMOUS LOCALITIES.

"I have seen various places in Europe which have been rendered interesting by great men and their works; and I never found myself the worse for seeing them, but the better. I seem to have made friends with them in their own houses; to have walked, and talked, and suffered, and enjoyed with them; and if their books have made the places better, the books themselves were there which made them so, and which grew out of them. The poet's hand was on the place, blessing it. I can no more seperate this idea from the spot, than I can take away from it any other beauty. Even in London, I find the principles hold good in me, though I have lived there many years, and, of course, associated it with every common place. The most unpoetical. The greater still includes the less: and I can no more pass through Westminster, without thinking of Milton; or the Borough, without thinking of Chaucer and Shakspeare; or Bloomsbury Square, without Steele and Akenside—than I can prefer brick and mortar to wit and poetry, or not see a beauty upon it beyond architecture, in the splendour of recollection. I once had duties to perform which kept me out late at night, and severely taxed my health and spirits. My path lay through a neighbourhood in which Dryden lived; and though nothing could be more commonplace, and I used to be tired the heart and soul out of me, I never hesitated to go a little out of the way, purely that I might give myself the shadow of a pleasant thought."

THE MARQUIS D' ALIGRE AS DENTIST.—Regarding the two miserly millionaries, who died recently at Paris the French papers are full of anecdotes. One morning one of them enveloped in a miserable wrapper called on M. Farret the dentist, asking him his lowest price for a set of teeth.

"Fifty louis;" replied the dentist. At this announcement M. d'Aligre sighed deeply. "And where do you think," said he "that a poor Polish refugee can find such an enormous sum?" "If you are a refugee" said M. Farret, "I will only ask for my actual expenses—say 150 Francs If that suits your circumstances you may call on me in three days." The Marquis retired very well pleased. He happened however to be met on the staircase by a person who also had business with his friend the dentist, and who as he passed in cried out: "I wish you joy you have a solid client there!" "What! that poor devil who has just gone out!" "He is the Marquis d'Aligre!" "Is it so? I am glad to hear it. He is to return in three days at this very hour—be here yourself and witness my revenge." The dentist received him with all due politeness and showed him his work. He then took out the old set and broke it on the table with a hammer to shew him how worn it was, and before replacing it with the other abruptly asked, "have you brought the 3000 francs?" "How! 3000 francs" the Marquis leaping from the chair did we not agree for 150 francs." "Yes sir for the unhappy refugee—but for the Marquis d'Aligre it will be 3000." "But if you please you can take your old set and go to some other dentist."

The Marquis finding himself known made no difficulty in paying and the next day the Princess de Czarraiska received 2850 francs from an anonymous source in aid of the young orphans of the parish Polish School.

THRIFT DOGS.—Some years ago, it was not uncommon in Connecticut to employ dogs as motive power to light machinery. A Mr. —— had a pair of dogs which he worked together, on a sort of treadmill, to drive some machinery. After a while the motion of the machine was noticed, from time to time, to be considerably retarded. The tender would go to the tread mill, to see if the dogs were doing their duty. Every thing would be going right. After a little time, however, there would be another interruption—the speed of the machine would be considerable diminished; and so it continued until the owner began to suspect that his dogs were playing some trick with him.

He accordingly set a watch where all the movements of the animals could be seen, and the mystery was soon explained. After the two dogs had worked togetherfor some time, one of them was seen to step off the tread-mill and seat himself where he could catch the first warning of any approaching footstep. After he had rested awhile, he took his place on the wheel again, and allowed his associate to relieve himself. And if during this resting process, any noise was heard, and some one approaching, the resting dog would immediately jump upon the wheel and go to work as usual. Thus these sagacious creatures had contrived to bear one another's burdens.

A LONG SPEECH.—It is said of the late Sir Charles Wetherell that when he was attending a Parliamentary committee on a contested Cornish election, as counsel for the sitting member, a witness to speak to a fact which client's safety required to be proved was called for by the chairman but in vain. Sir Charles, in a whisper with the solicitor, ascertained that the witness was at home and that it would take three days to send for him, to bring him up to town. "Then send off a postchaise and four at once, and I will argue the point whether he is a necessary witness or not in the meantime!" The argument was far from concluded, when towards the close of the third day the witness arrived, and it is said that the learned counsel was annoyed at being interrupted so abruptly!

NEW AND TRUE.—A pretty child—a charming three-year old—was, not long ago, presented with the most tormented of pets, a nursery kitten, saved from the *noyade* that awaited the birth of its brothers and sisters. A short time afterwards, the child's mamma added two members to the family circle, in the shape of twins. On being taken into the nursery to see them, she gazed on them for some time, looking from one to the other with much curiosity. Then, patting one of their plump little cheeks with her rosy finger, she said, "I think I will keep this one, papa."—*The Man in the Moon.*

A new kind of cab has been introduced in the streets of London. The chief novelty is the absence of springs and the substitution of a caoutchouc (Indian rubber) tire to the wheels, and elastic tube encircles each wheel, neutralizing every jolt, giving a singularly smooth and steady motion, deadening the noise, and having the further advantage, that in case of accident the wheels may pass over any one without much hurt. Many suffered the wheels to cross their feet without experiencing a worse sensation than a little numbness.

LOST.—Somewhere between sunrise and sunset two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are lost for ever.

PENCRAFTIAN.—The following example of malpunctuation strongly illustrates the necessity of putting stops in their proper places;—Cæsar entered on his head, his helmet on his feet, armed sandals upon his brow, there was a cloud in his right hand, his faithful sword in his eye, an angry glare saying nothing he sat down."

SKETCHES FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF A SURGEON.

(Continued.)

I next proceeded to ascertain what she had been taking in the form of medicaments; and discovered that her husband, proceeding on the idea that her stomach laboured under weakness, and required some *tonic* medicine, had administered to her on several occasions, what we term *limatura ferri*, iron filings—a remedy for cases of dyspepsia and bad stomachs; but not suited to the inflammatory disorders of the kind under which she was suffering. I asked her if she had any of the medicine laying by her, and she replied, with simplicity, that her husband generally took charge of it himself; but that he had that evening had a small paper containing a portion of it, on the top of a side table, until he administered to her the dose she was in the habit of receiving, and had gone away without laying it past, according to his custom. I took up the paper, examined it, and found, according to the rapid investigation I bestowed on it, without the aid of my tests, that it possessed all the appearances of the genuine medicine. I, however, took the precaution of emptying a small portion of it into another paper and slipping it into my pocket, unobserved by the patient. I then told her that I thought she should discontinue the use of the powder, which was entirely unsuited to her ailment.

"That is a cruel advice, sir," she cried in a tone of great excitement. "How can I discontinue a medicine offered to me by a husband without being able to give any reason for rejecting his kind offer? I tremble to think of repaying all the attentions of that dear man with ingratitude, and wounding his sensibility, by rejecting this testimony of his solicitude and affection. I cannot—I feel I cannot. The pain I would thereby produce to him would be reflected, by sympathy on this weak frame, which is unable to struggle much longer with the pains of flesh alone, far less with the additional anguish of a wounded mind, grieved to death at causing sorrow to the man I so dearly love. Do not, oh, do not, sir, make me an ingrate."

I was struck with the devotion of this gentle being, who actually trembled at the idea of producing uneasiness to the man whom she had raised to affluence, and who yet would not allow her the benefit of a doctor in her distress; but while I was pleased with this exhibition of a feature in the female character I had never before seen so strongly developed—though I had read and heard much of the fidelity and affection of the women of the East—I was much chagrined at the idea that so fair and beautiful a creature should probably prevent me from doing anything effectual for a creature, who, independently of her distance from her country, had so many other claims on my sympathy. I told her that I fished I could be of little service to her if she could not resolve upon discontinuing her husband's medicine; and tried to impress upon her the necessity of conforming to my advice, if she wished to make herself well—the best mode, assuredly, of making her husband happy; but she replied, that she expected I would have been able to give her something to restore her to health, independently of what she got from her husband—a result she wished above all things, as she sighed for the opportunity of delighting him, by attributing to his medicines and care, her restoration and happiness. I replied, that that was impossible—a statement that stung her with disappointment and pain.

"Then I will take my husband's medicines, and die!" she cried, with a low, struggling voice—resigning herself to the power of her weakness.

This extraordinary resolution of a female devotee put me in mind of the immolating custom of her country women, called the *Suttee*. It was a complete *ultima ratio*, and put all my remedial plans at fault in an instant. Her extreme weakness, or her devoted resolution, prevented her from speaking, and I sat by her bedside, totally at a loss what to do—whether to persevere in my attempt to get her to renounce her husband's medicine, and conform to my prescriptions, or leave her to the fate she seemed to court. I put several more questions to her, but received no other answer than a wave of the hand—a plain token of her wish that I should leave her to the tender mercies of her husband. I had now no alternative; and, rising, I bowed to her, and took my leave. I had some difficulty in finding my way out of the house; but after several ineffectual turns through wrong passages, I reached the door through which I had entered, and returned home.

The extraordinary scene I had witnessed, engaged my attention during the evening; but all my efforts at clearing up the mystery that enveloped the proceeding of these individuals, were met by difficulties which, for a time, seemed insuperable. I sat cogitating and recogitating various theories and probabilities, and had several times examined the *iron powder*, which, for better observation, I had scattered on a sheet of white paper that lay on my table. My intention was to test it; and I waited the incoming of my assistant, to aid me in my experiment. As I looked at it at intervals between my trains of thought, I was struck with a kind of glittering appearance it exhibited, and which was more observable when it caught my eye obliquely and collaterally, during the partial suspension of my perception by my cogitations.—Roused by this circumstance I proceeded instantly to a more minute investigation; and having, by means of a magnet, removed all the particles of iron, what was my surprise to find a *residuum*, of variegated glass—one of the most searching and insidious poisons known in toxicology! Good God! what were my thoughts and feelings when the first flash of this discovery flared upon my mind—nothing, in an instant, by the intensity of its painful light, all my doubts, and realizing all my suspicions! Every circumstance of this mysterious affair stood now revealed in clear relief; a dark scheme of murder, more revolting in its features than any recorded in the malefactor's journal, was illumined and exposed by a light which exhibited not only the workings of the design itself, but the reason which led to its perpetration. This man had married the confiding and devoted foreigner for the sake of her immense wealth, which raised him in an instant, from mediocrity to magnificence; and having attained the object of his ambition he had resolved—with a view to the concealment of the means whereby he effected his purpose, and regardless of the sacred obligation of gratitude he owed to her who had left her country, her relations, and friends, to trust herself to his protection and love—to immolate the faithful, kind-hearted, and affectionate creature, by a cruel and protracted murder. In her own country, the cowardly wretch could not have braved the vengeance of her countrymen; but, in a distant land, where few might be expected to stand up for the rights of the injured foreigner, he had thought he might execute his scheme with secrecy and success. But now it was discovered! By one of those extraordinary detected traces of the finger of the Almighty exposed to the convicting power of divine intellect, it was discovered!

The great excitement produced in my mind by this miraculous discovery, prevented me, for some time, from calmly deliberating on the steps I ought to pursue, with a view of saving the poor foreigner from the designs of her murderer. The picture of the devoted being, lying, like a queen, in the midst of the wealth she had brought to her husband, and trembling at the very thought of rejecting his poison, for fear of giving him the slightest pain—yet on the very point of being sacrificed; her wealth, love, confidence, and gentleness, repaid by death, and her body consigned—unlamented by friends, who might never hear of her fate—to foreign dust, rose continually on my imagination, and interested my feelings, to a degree incompatible with the exercise of a calm judgment. In proportion as my emotion subsided, the difficulty of my situation appeared to increase. I was, apparently, the only person who knew anything of this extraordinary purpose; and I saw the imprudence of taking upon myself the total responsibility of a report to the public authorities, in a case where the chances of conviction would be diminished to nothing, by the determination of the victim to save her destroyer, whom she never would believe guilty; and by the want of evidence of a direct nature, that the powder I had tested was truly destined for her reception; while, in the event of an impeachment and acquittal of the culprit, I would be exposed to his vengeance, and his poor wife would be forever subjected to his tyranny and oppression. On the other hand, I was at a loss to know how I could again get access to the sick victim, whom I had left without being requested to repeat my visit; and even if that could be accomplished, I had many doubts whether she would pay the slightest attention or regard to my statements that her husband, whom she seemed to prefer to her own divine Brama, designed to poison her. Yet it was clear that the poor victim behoved to be saved, in some way, from the dreadful fate which impended over her; and the necessity of some step being taken with rapidity and efficacy, behoved to resolve scruples and doubts, which otherwise might have been considered worthy of longer time and consideration.

Next day, I found I had made little progress in coming to a resolution what step to pursue; yet, every hour and minute that passed, reproached me with cruelty; and my imagination brought continually before my eyes the poor victim, swallowing the stated periodical quota of her death drug. I could have no rest or peace of mind, till something was done, at least to the extent of putting her on her guard against the schemes of her cruel destroyer; and, after all my cogitations, resolutions, and schemes, I found myself compelled to rest satisfied with seeing her, laying before her the true nature of her danger, and leaving to the operation of the instinctive principle of self-preservation the working out of her ultimate safety. At the same hour of the evening at which my former visit was made, I repaired to the back entrance of the large mansion, and upon rapping at the door, was fortunate enough to be answered by the young woman who acted formerly as my guide. She led me, at my request, instantly to the sick room of her lady, who having immediately before been seized with an attack of vomiting, was lying in a state of exhaustion approaching to the insanity of death. I spoke to her, and she languidly opened her eyes. I saw no prospect of being able to impress upon her confused mind the awful truth I had come to communicate; yet, I had no alternative but to make the attempt; and I accordingly proceeded, with as few words as possible, and in a tone of voice suited to the lethargic state of her mind and senses, to inform her, that the medicines she was getting from the hands of her husband, were fraught with deadly poison, which was alone the cause of all her sufferings and agonies, and would soon be the means of a painful death. These words I spoke slowly and impressively, and watched the effect of them with anxiety and solicitude. A convulsive shudder passed over her, and shook her violently. She opened her eyes, which I saw fill with tears and fix a steady look on my countenance.

"*It is impossible,*" she said, with a low, guttural tone, but with much emphasis; and if it were possible, I would still take his medicine, and die rather than outlive the consciousness of love and fidelity.

These words she accompanied with a wave of her hand, as if she wished me to depart. I could not get her to utter another syllable. I had discharged a painful duty; and, casting a look upon her, which I verily believed would be the last I would have it in my power to bestow on this personification of fidelity and gentleness, I took my departure.

I felt myself placed in a very painful position for two or three days after this interview, arising from a conviction that I had not done enough for the salvation of this poor victim, and yet without being able to fix upon any other means of rendering her assistance, unless I put into execution a resolution that floated in my mind, to admonish her husband, by an anonymous communication, and threaten to divulge the secret of his guilt, unless he instantly desisted from his nefarious purpose—a plan that did not receive the entire sanction of my reason, however much it enlisted the approbation of my feelings. Some further time passed, and added with its passing minutes, to my mental disquietude. One evening when I was setting meditating painfully on this sombre subject, a lackey, superbly dressed, was introduced to me by my servant, and stated that he had been commanded by his master, Col. P——, to request my attendance at his house without delay. I started at the mention of the name, and the nature of the message; and the man stared at me, as I exhibited the irresolution of doubt and the perturbation of surprise, in place of returning him a direct answer. Recovering myself, I replied, that I would attend upon the instant, and, indeed, I felt a greater anxiety to fly to that house on which my thoughts were painfully fixed, than I ever did to visit the most valued friend I ever attended in ds rose. As I hurried along, I took little time to think of the object of my call; but I suspected, either that Col. P—— had got some notice of my having secretely visited, in my professional capacity, his wife, and being therefore privy to his design—a state of opposing circumstances, which he was now to endeavour in some way to counteract—or that, finding, from the extremity to which his wife was reduced, that he was necessitated to call a doctor, as a kind of cloak or cover to his cruel act, he had thus made a virtue of necessity, when, alas! it would be too late for my rendering the unfortunate creature any service. "He shall not however escape," muttered I, vehemently, through my teeth, as I proceeded. "He little knows that he is now calling to his assistance the man that shall hang him."

I soon arrived at the house, and rang the front door bell. I was led up two pair of stairs, and found myself in the same lobby with which I had already become somewhat familiar. I proceeded forward, thinking I was somewhat destined for the sick chamber of the lady; but the servant opened a door immediately next to that of her room, and ushered me into an apartment furnished in an elegant style, but much inferior to that occupied by his wife. In a bed by a man of a genteel, yet sinister cast of countenance, with a large aquiline nose and piercing black eyes. He appeared very pale and feverish, and threw upon me that anxious eye which we often find in patients who are under the first access of a serious disease; as if Nature, while she kept her secret from the understanding, communicated it to the feelings, whose eloquence